Summer Skirts

This is opening week-and such an opening. There are Skirts of Pique, Bedford, Crash and Linen-Skirts that in beauty and variety answer the fairest dreams of the sumthem, of course-and to-day is the best day.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Sole Agents for Standard Patterns.

Manufacturers of Grilles and Fret Work.

At Monday's Sale Bargains to

Summer Draperies for a Song. 28 pairs Madras Curtains, regular price, \$4.00 to \$7.00 a pair,

Monday, \$1.98.

36 pairs silk and cross-stripe Curtains for draperies and portieres, regular price, \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$12 a pair,

Monday, \$2.98.

Come early, for the first comer gets the Curtains.

Albert Gall

Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper, 17 and 19 West Washington Street. Hardwood Floors laid, finished and refinished

AN I.O.O.F. ANNIVERSARY

STREET PARADE AND TOMLINSON HALL SPEECHES YESTERDAY.

For Eighty Years the Order Has Been Doing Its Great Work in This Country.

The eightieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated yesterday by the Marion county members of the order. Starting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets, the members of the different lodges, in regalia, marched through the principal downtown streets to Tomlinson Hall, where a meeting made up of music and speeches was held. The Patriarchs Militant acted as officers of the day, and Joseph Hall, district deputy grand

master, was the master of ceremonles. The principal addresses were made by Senator Enoch G. Hogate, of Danville, a past grand master; Grand Instructor E. E. Pryor, Rev. J. W. Woods and Mrs. Anna W. La Follete, president of the Rebekah Assembly. The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion with the flags and banners of the different lodges, and a number of American flags formed the background of the platform. The musical part of the programme was furnished by the When band, interspersed with songs by Mrs. F. F. Reynolds and violin solos by Vera Piercy. The opening ode was sung by the entire audience. Senator Hogate began his address with a summing up of the great work which has been accomplished by the organization in America for nearly a century, and dwelt for a time on the fundamental principles of the order. "The doctrine of our society," he said, "is the helping of our fellow-men. There are times in the lives of ail men, no matter how strong they may be, when assistance is needed. when a kind, helping hand is desired above all else in the world. The primary lesson of our order is to hold out that helping hand. All other things are of secondary consideration if we have learned our lesson well. No right thinking man can live unmindful of the fellow human beings who surround him. If he does disregard them in the selfish pursuits of his own interests in what way is he better than the dumb animals? Our motto is to observe our fellow-men and to help all who need help. The speaker called attention to the humane and brotherly treatment received by the niards at the hands of their the Americans, during the late war. "How different from the ancient manner of warfare," he said. "America pos-sesses the spirit of love for fellow-men as no other nation possesses it, and the lesson has been taught to the country by organizations such as ours of which there are many in this broad land." Pryor, in the course of his address

called attention to the wonderful growth of the order of Odd Fellowship. He said that, since its birth in Baltimore in 1819, order had spread itself throughout the Inited States until now there is scarcely a nock or corner in the nation that does not ossess members of the organization. do not seek to supplant the church." said the speaker. "We seek to help the church-to stand side by side with it. There is surely plenty of room in this world for those who wish to do good, and the purpose of the existence of Odd Fellowship is the eaching of men to love and help their fel-

Rev. J. W. Woods and Mrs. La Follette each spoke on the subject of the women's work of the order, and told of the good that has been done everywhere by the Rebekah Assembly. Mrs. La Follette announced that the laying of the cornerstone of the Rebekah ilding, at Greensburg, would take place next week and that ladies of the lodge would be present from all over the State. The meeting closed with "America," sung by the audience with the band accompani-

Supervision of Insurance Companies. A recent issue of an insurance publica-Hart read the editorial and agreed with it "Certain kinds of state supersaid he, "are wrong and an imposi-There are some States in which the supervisor of insurance goes to New York spends an hour each day in the office or it, calling it a day's work, and goes nto several offices each day under this olan. A proper supervision in which the assets, the amount invested, the possibility of converting the assets into cash, the method of conducting the business and such matters is the greatest real aid a life insurance company can have. I do not believe the companies object to this kind of supervision. It is the blackmailing super-vision to which the editorial refers, and it

may properly be denounced." A Lad's Fine Bowling Score. One of the most remarkable records made in bowling, was that of Ray Knox, the Marion alleys Saturday. Mr. Knox has charge of the alleys and during the after-

SERVICE OF THE 160TH

SUMMARY OF THE REGIMENT'S HIS-TORY BY THE CHAPLAIN,

Only Twelve of Its Men Died.

The One-hundred-and-sixtieth Indiana Regiment started into active service under discouraging conditions, but notwithstanding them, has had an experience that has been both pleasant and profitable. Chaplain mer girl. You'll want to see w. J. Vigus, of the regiment, in reviewing the history of the organization, makes the following statement: "Thousands of citizens in the twelve cities furnishing companies for the One-hundred-and-sixtieth Indiana Regiment are interested in everything relating to that organization. It will be remembered that the four Indiana regiand was organized on a peace basis with only the remote possibility of ever seeing other service than that of suppressing riots within the border of the State. When, therefore, war was declared with Spain, encountered during the year of more or less active service. It is safe to say had these companies and regiments been organized under the call of the President, and with special reference to war, the organization would have been different, though possibly

> "The call for troops was issued April 23, 1898, by the President, and on the 25th of the same month Governor Mount issued the call for the troops to assemble at Indianapolis, and by the evening of the next day 4,000 men were encamped within the inclosure of the fair grounds. On the afternoon of May 12 the fourth regiment, with whose history we are more directly interested, was mustered into the United States service, and on May 16 pitched tents in Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. On July 28, the regiment was ordered to Newport News, Rico and came very near making the trip. An exhausting stay at Newport News was ended by the command being ordered to Lexington, Ky. On Nov. 9 the regiment was ordered to Camp Conrad, Columbus, and from thence to Matanzas, Cuba from which place it was ordered to Savannah, Ga., for muster out, which occurred April 25, just one year from the time the call was issued for the assembling of the Those who first came to Camp lount will not soon forget the discouraging circumstances of these few weeks, not the least of which was the regiment turning over its equipment to other organiza-tions, whose good fortune, as it seemed then, it was to move first. Without guns and with scarcely a whole pair of trousers in a company the regiment presenting a grotesque appearance when the anxiously-looked-for start was made for the South. Up to the time of the disappointment at Newport News. in being ordered to Lexington, the soldiers hoped to see real war. But from that time the spirit of the men was broken and the desire to return home became more and more intense. The order to Cuba was somewhat of a relief and compensated for the long wait endured. And now that it is over I venture to say, it is looked back to as one of the most delightful epi-sodes in the history of the regiment, and by far the most talked about. It not only gave the Hoosier boys an opportunity of seeing foreign service, but that of knowing something of a country and people about which they knew but little and which are destined to become part of this Republic. The regi-ment went to the front with 1,326 men, only twelve of whom died, a showing unprecedented among Indiana troops, or perhaps those of any other State. The greatest care was taken throughout the campaign to maintain cleanliness, a healthful diet and in short everything which could contribute to the best interest of the regiment. It could not be otherwise than that some animosities should be engendered. This doubtless was sometimes the fault of the officers, whose duty it was to exact military discipline, but who did it in an offensive, unnecessarily severe manner, but more frequently was due to that independence to which the men had been accustomed in home life. Every one who has had any experience in such matters knows that the most difficult thing is to learn the lesson of implicit and unqualified obedience to superiors in office. This is especially true, when in private life the enlisted man ranked the officer in intelligence, social position, business capacity and moral character. It was a pleasure, however, to observe that as the time approached for muster-out these animosities softened and were percepti-ble only in a few cases when the regiment was disbanded; and it is hoped these will entirely disappear in civil life. No word has such significance to old veterans as 'com-rade,' and in time it will have equal significance to the soldiers of the American-Spanish war. It was the verdict of the people in every place where the regiment was encamped, of the train men and boat crews transporting us from place to place, that the One-hundred-and-sixtleth Regiment was one of the most orderly and gentlemanly com-

REFORMATORY STATISTICS.

Jim, take keer o' yourself.'

mands in the service. While all were anx-

lous to return home when the war was end-

yet there was an element of intense sad-

ness in the breaking up of the associations of army life. The twelve who had fallen

were affectionately remembered, as well as

their friends, whose heart wounds would be

opened afresh by the absence of dear ones

from the ranks of the returning companies.

That the regiment was not in the hottest of

the fight was not its fault. Every man was

anxious for it, and had the opportunity been afforded, Indiana would have been proud of

its record. But it had the honor of being a

part of the great reserve that gave confi-

dence to the country and inspired our ene-

mies with respectful fear. From colonel to

private we are proud of our regiment and of

its history in the most remarkable war on

record. To all we say heartily, 'Good-bye,

ed, and post duty only could be character

But Nineteen of the Paroled Men Have Been Returned.

The State Board of Charities has completed statistics as to the operation of the Reformatory for the entire time it has been conducted as such. On April 1 the institution entered upon the third year of its existence. In the two years just closed 239 paroled until the minimum sentence has been served. To no one is a parole granted until employment has been secured for him for at least six months, and the paroled man is only released after twelve months of proper conduct and well-doing. Of the entire number paroied but nineteen were returned to the Reformatory for various causes. Every shop and home to which a paroled man is sent is thoroughly investigated, and where former associations have been bad the man is sent as far away from his old home as possible. Others are sent direct to their homes and neighbors have given much assistance. There has been no trouble in securing employment for paroled men. The Reformatory keeps a strict watch of the men and they are required to report regularly.

The indeterminate sentence law is found to have extended the average time imprisonment. From April 1 to Oct. 1, 1896, prior to the enactment of the indeterminate sentence law, the number of men released atter one year's service was 32 per cent. From April 1 to Oct. 1, 1897. under the indeterminate sentence law, the average number of men released after one year's service was 19 per cent... During the first two years of the Reformatory's history these paroled men together earned a total of \$27,326.24. One hundred and twenty-five of them also received their board for a greater or less part of the time which at an average value of \$3 a week is \$9,639, making a total earning of \$36,965.24. Had these young men remained in the Repervisor knows the character of formatory the State would have been re-he amount invested, the possibility quired to board them The cost of maintenance for each intimate for the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, was \$114.76. They would have cost the State over \$12,000 for their support. In addition some of them would yet have years to serve, and, therefore, be

a continuing expense to the commonwealth. A Street-Corner Incident.

Last evening a plenic party of twenty or more had returned to town and were finest new spring hats, slik waists, paranoon his small son began to bowl a game.

He set up his own plus and closed with a large clothes basket which contained the tions have been sent to the sercretary of the sessociation for payment." everage score made by league players. | remains of their outdoor feast and various the association for payment."

other articles. Over the top of the basket was a clean white spread, which gave the appearance of a basket full of newly washed clothes. Some one happened to overturn the basket and part of the contents fell out. An elderly woman of the party gave a little scream, then picked the things up and replaced them. Just at this time another elderly woman happened to pass by. She saw the accident, and evidently thinking the basket contained clean clothes, also gave a little scream and then said: that's too bad. Just see that poor woman's clean clothes in the dirt." She started to assist the supposedly unfortunate woman when an explanation was made and she departed, saying as she did so: "Well, I know how it is to have clean clothes spilled in the

FUNERAL OF ELMER BOWLBY Largely Attended Yesterday at the Home of His Parents.

The funeral of Elmer T. Bowlby, who died at the age of twenty-three years, and who had been several years treasurer at the Grand Opera House, occurred yesterday afternoon at the home of the Bowlby family, 707 Union street, Rev. C. W. Tinsley, of Fletcher-place M. E. Church, conducted the services and delivered a short address. The body lay in one of the parlors of the house on a couch. Flowers were placed filled with flowers in designs and sprays. A large number of people attended the funeral, and among them were the attaches f the Park Theater and the Grand Opera louse and the members of the Grand stock company. The attaches of the Park were represented in the roomful of flowers by an easel, Dickson & Talbott by a broken wheel and the members of the stock company by a pillow bearing the words "Season closed." The burial occurred at Crown Hill.

ONE IN THE EVANSVILLE DISTRICT WILL BEGIN TO-DAY.

Claimed that One-Third of the Men in the State Will Be

about one-third of all miners in the State have been ordered out, it is claimed. The district affected is in the vicinity of Evansville and the southwestern portion of the State. The contention in this case is the unionizing of the field. Until about a month ago this field had not been organized, but within that time all the miners have become members of the United Mine Workers of America. The operators in this field have required ten hours work a day, and do not pay the union scale. They have refused all between the miners and operators and the men have been ordered from work in order

Secretary Pearce, of the United Mine Workers, said yesterday: "There are several thousand men concerned in this strike. The field is the border field of the State. In Kentucky the regular scale is paid and it is also paid in the field north of this particular field. Unless we bring the operators there to the scale and hours surrounding operators are paying and observe, it will be unjust to those operators who do observe the scale, as well as to the men who are now in the Mine Workers. That is all we ask of the operators and as they have refused, we will close their mines." W. P. Van Horn, state president, and J. H. Kennedy, state secretary of the Mine

Workers are now at Evansville, as is also Fred Dilcher, a member of the national A Terre Haute dispatch last night claimed that the statement that 3,000 men will be involved in the strike is exaggerated. The dispatch further states that about 1,500 men are employed in the affected field, and that there are about 9,000 miners in the State. It is impossible to tell how generally the order to quit work will be obeyed, as the field has been but recently organized, and for some time has been regarded as impossible of organization. The coal has not been sold in competition with that from other parts of the State and hence this field has been ignored. The number of miners in the organization now is larger than it has ever been before, and the state organization is in better condition to conduct a strike, as the treasury is in better condi-

There is also a prospect of trouble in the Clinton district on account of the demand of about fifty mule drivers for an increase of from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. The former price is the schedule price, but the men claim it is not enough. The men say they will not strike, but will simply quit and will have no objections if others are secured to take their places.

AN EXILED PREACHER.

Sermon of a Man Who Was Banished from Russia in 1895.

Rev. Hirsch Masliansky, who was exiled Isaac Canter, of the South Meridian-street Jewish Temple. Rev. Masliansky addressed the congregation at the temple yesterday urged that the children of the Russian Jews in this country be educated as Americans and not as Russians. He hardly speaks understandingly in English because he has been in this country only three years. In 1895 at Odessa he preached a sermon denouncing the Russian government. A report of his sermon was conveyed to the Czar, and it was not long before a military official called on the preacher with document that ordered him to leave Russia in twenty-four hours and never return. Rev. Masliansky came to the United States, where he knew he could find liberty, and began to lecture over the country. In his lectures he declares the conditions in Siberia are more cruel than they have been painted by George Kennan, He laughs at the Czar's peace proposal and says it is irony to speak of the Czar as a humanitarian. To illustrate his opinion he tells a Russian fable about animals who warred against each other. The bear was long victorious, but at last he became old and weak. He then called the animals together and philanthropically proposed that peace should reign among them all. And all the animals lauded him for his virtue. "The Czar's peace proposal is merely a selfish, crafty policy to save himself," says the exiled preacher.

NOT COMPELLED TO PAY.

Undertakers Not Forced to Give Fee of \$5 for Elbalmers' Certificates.

Secretary Hurty, of the State Board of Health, says the undertakers are mistaken cates will not be issued to them unless they pay the fee of \$5 for the examination necessary to secure them. "The State Board," said he, "is asked to vouch for the proficiency of undertakers who wish to ship bodies. This certificate entitles the holder to certain privileges. The State Board will not certify to anyone until it has tested him and can do so. For that reason the examination was suggested and indorsed by the Undertakers' Association. The Legislature made no provision whatever to pay the expenses of such an examination and it was suggested that this fee be charged. The fee is to pay these expenses and no undertaker is required to pay it. Any undertaker can take this examination and, if he passes, can receive one of the certificates without t costing him a cent. Nearly all the undertakers were willing to pay the fee so that the work could be done, but if there are any who are not willing to pay the fee and who desire to secure the advantages of the arrangements, they can take the examination and not help pay the ex-penses, if they want to. It would make little class of those who are willing to derive the advantages but not to share the expense. The money which has been paid in is not in our office. All bills are paid by the association and the unexpended balance is in the hands of the Undertakers' Association which has had charge of the examinations. A complete report of the receipts and expenditures is on our books and all vouchers

A CHORUS CHOIR AT BAY

MYSTERIOUS SHOTS COME FROM TABERNACLE CHURCH INTERIOR.

Fiery-Eyed Animal Had Taken Possession of the Organ-Its Tragic Fate.

hoir of Tabernacle Church, passed from th choir room into the church about 7:3 o'clock Saturday evening, and mounted the steps to the choir platform in front of the organ. Except for a flickering gas flame in the dome of the auditorium no ray of light pierced the darkness. Silence reigned in the great space, except when the light voices of the young men and women in choir room floated into the gloomy nave Mr. Schneider mounted the steps to th choir platform, slowly, abstractedly, his eyes on the floor. It was a shock when his glance encountered two eyes, two fiery eyes, burning at him. The silence was split by a noise, half barking, half spitting.

"Lights!" cried Mr. Schneider. "Lights!" The janitor came running out of the unfathomable darkness, from somewhere. The choir of forty-two young men and women crowded through the door of the choir room, pushing, struggling in their haste. Silence

"Some of the young men come!" again cried Mr. Schneider. "Keep the young ladies back! There is a wild animal here! Turn up the lights!"

The lights flashed up at the magic motion

janitor's last sentence. It was masterly.

The janitor lit his gas jet inside the organ. It was his privilege to light the gas jet, and, besides, he had seen a cat and a dog in the church that day, and it must be one of the two that Mr. Schneider had seen in the dark. The choir pressed about, excited. And there over the State, and there was great bustle were forty-two young men and women. dog," he exclaimed. "That's no cat." He ality stood her in good stead in that crowd exclaimed this over his shoulder, for no one had followed him into the organ, into the

FIERY EYES FLASHED AT THEM. or dog. Some one played the organ, but was concluded, that it would be impossible to use the organ long, because the bellows would sink, the animal would be mashed and enraged and the organ might be brok-Secondly, it was necessary to get the animal out, for it might climb up into the organ and ruin it. It must be killed. The solo numbers of the discussion were accompanied by the quick, excited questioning and warning of the young women, stood on the chairs.

At length it was determined to shoot animal, and one of the young men brought from a neighbor's house a rifle. He alleged it to be a weapon of death, but when he brought it into the light it was seen to be only a flobert rifle. Nevertheless, it was given into the hands of one singer, Mr. Gates, not only because he was said to be marksman, but because its high sound was near the range of his voice, and the assailed in a chorus choir composed of forty-two young men and women, directed by the director of the Sympnony Orcnestra. Mr. Gates removed his coat, and, with sevthe director of the Symphony Orchestra. other young men, also crouched on the floor under the organ. He timed and fired, and loaded and aimed and fired, but if his shots went home the great furry animal with the fiery eyes that burned gave no sign. The shots made a great noise in the church. The people on Meridian street, taking the air, were startled. Men rushed to the church, mayhap to save from murder a fellow-being. But the shots were explained. A crowd gathered outside, and a great noise of passing the story to and fro went up from many throats. The flobert rifle was thrown aside A big revolver was procured from another neighbor. It was given into the hands of Mr. Cox, the basso, again in keeping with

the principle of harmony. KILLED IN THE ORGAN. Mr. Cox aimed and fired, six times. The animal was touched. It barked and screamed and struggled and fled into a corner of the organ, where it could not be seen. A thought emanated from some one's might be willing to give, when a figure in gray with a red-lined "poke" bonnet gently pushed her way to the inside of the circle The janitor brought a screwdriver. He did the work. A panel was taken out, then another; the animal was revealed. It was in a spasm. Its back had been broken by a bullet. A brave man dragged it out by its fur. He beat its head on the bare with awful thumps, until the head hung limp and the animal was dead. The floor was bathed in blood, red blood. The animal was seen to be a raccoon. When the young women recovered from the sound of the shots and the awful thumps they too looked, and they saw it was a raccoon, after they had been told it was a raccoon. The dead body was carried out. Time had flown. Mr. Schneider was no more a wild animal hunter. He was a choir director. He called the choir to the piano and the rehearsal began. It was long before the crowd outside dispersed, for it was not until the story had been told to everyone and had become a vivid description of an animal's having fallen into the bass pipe of the organ, having been blown out almost by the wind from the bellows, having been shot and dragged out by means of a hook on a pole. When each had been told a different story of the affair, the crowd dispersed, satisfied The raccoon lay out in the yard back of the church, dead, unwept. His eyes were no longer flery, burning at his enemies. He was dead for good and all, but not forever unwept. For he was the pet of a North Senate-avenue family, and when it learned that its raccoon was dead, that it had been

shot by the qualified representatives of the Tabernacle Church choir, the family murrefuge in the church from tormenting children and had found death. It was the irony

FROM MANY COUNTRIES.

Unique Exhibit of Needlework to B Seen at the Propylacum.

A unique exhibit of sewing will be opened at the Propylacum on May 8 and will continue until May 12. The specimens of needlework will be from various countries and were secured through the co-operation of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States. Nearly all exhibits are from schools in each country. Thirty-one schools of London, England, are represented and from Hawaii is sent a set of models done in the government schools of Honolulu. The Belgium exhibit is of work done in schools of Ghent and Brussels and was sent by the burgomasters of those places. The public schools of Stockholm, and a complete array of the sewing taught in the schools of Geneva and Zurich was sent from Switzerland. Japan, France, Germany and Mexico will have similar exhibits. All work exhibited was done by children and the specimens is a member of the association which owns

under its auspices. A small admission fee will be charged in order to defray at least a portion of the expenses of bringing the ex-hibit here. The specimens are said to be most beautifully executed.

LAST DAY FOR FISHING.

Large Number of Anglers Took Advantage of It Yesterday.

could lawfully be indulged in. As early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning fishermen could be seen hurrying to the fishing grounds of the river and canal. About two hours later a constant stream of anglers could be seen making their way up the bicycle path along the canal. Most of them were out for the day and were loaded down with tackle and lunches. One man out for a pleasure ride counted thirty-seven fishermen intently watching their lines between the toll gate and Fairview Park about 5 o'clock. Several of them had made good catches.

A SALVATION ARMY GIRL THAT IS ATTRACTING LOCAL ATTENTION.

Even Drunken Men Show Her Respect as fre l'asses Among

Traveling men who "make" this city are of the janitor's hand. The church was filled | it in, if they have seen the "Belle of New with resplendent light. The janitor was York" at Indianapolis. The person of whom they speak is a young woman, a pretty "I see no wild animal," he said. "You young woman, who is a private in the Salvation Army post in this city. It is her duty to make the rounds of the hotels and the There was the harshness of a joke in the | more pretentious down-town saloons, soliciting contributions with outstretched tam-The young women had not kept back.
They might sing with Mr. Schneider, but they would not let him play with them.
They laughed at him.

But he had seen an animal. It had fiery

May's "Violet Gray" in their minds, began to look at a few men, with the remembrance of Edna May's "Violet Gray" in their minds, began that human to be a laws; Daniel Gorman, of Fort Wayne, violation of the postal laws; Roscoe C. Rupe, of South Bend, violation of the postal laws; Roscoe C. Rupe, of South Bend, violation of the postal laws; Roscoe C. Rupe, of South Bend, violation of the postal laws; Roscoe C. Rupe, of Indianapolis, violation of the postal laws; a few men, with the remembrance of Edna May's "Violet Gray" in their minds, began Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melvin Melvin Melvin Kyle of Leesburg violation of the Melvin Melv eyes the burned at him. It was large and | to call the Salvation Army lassie the "Belle furry. It was sitting horridly before the of New York." But it was not until an incident in the lobby of one of the larger hotels found its way into print that the name fastened itself firmly on the comely

young woman with the tambourine. It was during the senatorial contest, and before the Legislature convened. The hotel lobby was crowded with politicians from all and stir. Miss Salvation Army was reaping Presently, the janitor's voice. "That's no a bountiful harvest of coins. Her personof men-she solicits money to further the work of the Army, and does it in a justout-of-reach way that makes one feel she is conferring a favor on him by asking for The young women climbed on the chairs | money. On this particular night she was with the unanimity of young women in a working through the crowd, smiling on this play, who, for many nights at the cue, "A | habitual giver, speaking a word or two to mouse!" leap up on the chairs and get ap- | that, but stopping but a moment with each, plause from those of the audience to whom except when she paused to hear from a the joke is not ancient. The courageous | traveler a short description of how he saw young men went into the organ. On the in London "a procession of 25,000 of your floor, under the bellows, they saw a great | people-all in uniforms." This caught her furry animal with flery eyes, burning at | earnest interest. At length she held her them. The janitor's gas jet did not give | tambourine before a hewhiskered politician enough light to enable them to see what from "out in the State." He looked at her kind of an animal it was. But it was no cat | intently, with one hand thrust in his pocket. "Well," he said, slowly, "I gave up a the animal moved not. In the discussion it | dollar and a half last night to see 'The Belle of New York' at the theater, and I guess I can go twenty-five cents on the real thing.' He dropped a quarter into the tambourine The young soldier smiled her thanks and went on. She probably had not heard of the theatrical Salvation Army girl, and might not have approved of her if she had. From this time on she became known as the "Belle of New York," and her admirers, or rather, respecters, grew daily in number. She entered a "levee" saloon one evening and found a crowd of gamblers and men about town drinking. She passed among the rattle of the tambourine. Her reserve was a marvelous monument to woman's strength. The bartender did not contribute "Look here," said one of the men, "i the bartender don't loosen up, we buy no more whisky." Of course, he called the There was on the young woman's face no other expression than one denoting she was

waiting. The bartender held back his mon-

ey, and the men in front of the bar clung

to the ultimatum of their speaker. If the young woman had been in the books she would have exclaimed that she hoped the bartender would keep his gold, for then the 20% Reduction on poor slaves to the demon rum would drink no more, according to their vow. But she is a practical Salvation Army girl, in this life, and she knew the vow was worth something only so long as the amusement con-tinued. So she waited. And the bartender at last gave in, and tossed a coin into the The fearlessness of this local "Belle of New York" was shown when she took advantage of an alleged wily Scot in one of the hotels during the winter. The wily Scot was a very short Scot with very long whiskers. He played vigorously a bagpipe, and marched to and fro in ecstasy at the same time. He gathered quite a crowd about him, for the dinner hour had just closed. The last shriek from the bagpipe had been hat to collect what the generous gentlemen and passed around its inner edge, tambou rine outstretched. Her coup was applauded for it caught the theatric admiration of the nen-she "made a great hit." The wily Scot hurried to get what he could, but the van tage was not on his side. He was laughed out of the place. The young woman was as cool as when she entered the door. The Statehouse knows her well, and there she finds market for the War Cry, and opportunity to encourage sales by talking about her work. The Capitol attaches have found her a bright young woman with a ull appreciation of what she is doing. One of them asked her if she were not afraid to go into the saloons.
"No," she replied. "I am not. If a drunktect me.'

en man shows an inclination to molest me there is always a sober one ready to pro-And so she may be seen every night walk-ing swiftly from this hotel to that, parting the swinging doors of a saloon here or passing around the elaborate mirror-shield of a

saloon there, and always with firm step and upright head that mark her a soldier.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY Meets To-Day for the May Term-

Cases to Be Investigated.

The grand jury for the United States Court will meet to-morrow for the May term, and up to date ninety-nine cases will be presented. Among them will be that of mured indignantly. The raccoon had sought | S. B. Nickum, of Logansport, who claims to be an inventor of a perpetual light. There is also an unusually large number of those charged with counterfeiting, but many of these cases are for having counterfeit money in possession or for attempting to pass such money. There are a number from Muddy Fork, who stand charged with making counterfeit 5-cent pieces, and it is understood that those who are so charged are trying to lay the blame on each other. Thomas Westcott, of this city, will be examined on the charge of defrauding electric supply companies by assuming the name of "Bernstein" and making purchases under Those in jail and awaiting examination

are William Mickler, of French Lick Springs, charged with violating the postal laws: Frank Kingman, of Evansville, charged with violating the postal laws: Charles Howard, George Davis and Charles E. Hughes, of Dunkirk, charged with rob-Swedish exhibit shows the work done in the bing the postoffice at Dunkirk; Line Sieberg, charged with violating the postal laws; Thomas Westcott, Indianapolis, charged with violating the postal laws in defrauding electric supply companies by ordering goods in the name of Bernstein; are now the property of the New York As-sociation of Sewing Schools. At the exhibit David W. Browning, Bloomington, charged in New York over 1,000 visitors attended with violating the postal laws in sending in false orders to oil companies and collecting the commissions; Henry Wilson and Thomas the specimens and the exhibition will be Nelson, of Muddy Fork, charged with coun

BELLIS BICYCLES

Yesterday was the last day until July 1 We Want You To Know-

nickels; Frank McCormick, of Anderson

charged with counterfeiting; Thomas Buck,

dianapolis, charged with forging a money

which they are charged are: Dr. Franz Abendroth, of Indianapolis, violation of the

agents for the sale of perpetual light; John |

J. O'Keefe, of Valparaiso, violation of the postal laws; Robert Shingler, of Indianapo-

laws in procuring agents for medicine; Michael T. Bolen, of Indianapolis, interfer-

ing with an officer; Louis Koerner, of Indi-

anapolis, violation of the revenue laws;

Clarence Gambril, of Princeton, violation of

the postal laws; Martha Hopper, of Lafay-ette, violation of the pension law in present-ing a false affidavit; Levi Wilson, of Hack-

leman, counterfeiting: John A. Mortor and Susan Morton, of Muddy Fork, counterfeit-

ing: Gipson Pariot, of Ellsworth, counter-feiting: James W. Smith, of Lost Creek township, counterfeiting: Thomas Herring-ton, of Indianapolis, counterfeiting: Isaac

Denny, of Anderson, counterfeiting; Casper Wachs, of Mishawaka, selling liquor with-out a license; John Baine, of Montpeller,

in addition to those that have been bound over from preliminary examination, and

been held over. It is expected the grand jury will be in session about two weeks.

Sleeping Car Route to Detroit.

from Indianapolis over Pennsylvania lines via Richmond and Dayton, thence over C.,

H. & D. Railway through Toledo, and Mich-

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Insure with German Fire Insurance of In-

Fire, tornado and explosion.

Pianos for \$5.00 Cash,

St. Louis Mfg. Co., full 7-octave.....

We have square pianos from \$25 to \$75.

We have organs from \$10 to \$50.

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We sell square planos for \$5 cash and en-

CARLIN & LENNOX, 5 to 9 E. Market st

Fire Escapes. Ellis & Helfenberger, 36

Gas engines. Parkhurst Bros. & Co., 220 Ky. ave.

Pease Pianos. Carlin & Lennox, 9 E. Market st

For One Week Only

Bowls, Dishes, Bottles, Glasses,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

"LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS

--OF-

A GREAT COMPANY"

Notice is hereby given, as required by law, that on the 6th day of May, 1899, the undersigned will

scriptions to stock of the Indianapolis Fire Insur-

ance Company, at the offices of the Union Trust

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIRE IN-

SURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS.

John H. Holliday, President Union Trust Com-

pany.

Joseph T. Elliott, President Marion Trust Com-

Edward B. Porter. Cashier Indiana National

Charles Latham, Cashier of Fletcher National

Charles E. Coffin, of C. E. Coffin & Co., insur-

A. A. Barnes, proprietor Udell Woodenware

Winfield Miller, financial correspondent Con-

G. A. Schnull, of Schnull & Co., wholesale gro-

John M. Spann, of Spann & Co., insurance and

Dr. H. C. Martin, editor Rough Notes, insur-

George Kothe, of Kothe, Wells & Bauer, whole-

Charles N. Thompson, of Carson & Thompson

Alfred F. Potts, of Griffiths & Potts, attorners

The Advance Subscriptions received for

this stock to April 28 aggregate 3,234 shares-\$242,550.00-of the Capital and Sur-

plus, the subscribers embracing a larger number

of men of financial strength than are represented

in any two Financial Institutions of the State

Griffiths & Potts, Attorneys, Indianapolis,

who have in charge the organization and the

Sold by all Dealers. Ask for it.

The remaining 766 shares-\$57,450.00-Capital and Surplus will be placed before the books are

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Pieces for ornament and use.

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Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats.

Steinway & Sons, full size

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Commencing May 15, Sleeping Cars will run

oleomargarine without the proper Many other cases will be presented

the last term forty-two cases have

That we are selling the best Bicycle at the lowest price ever sold in this city. For \$17.50 to \$25.00 cash we will sell you a Bicycle, quality considered, that cannot be duplicated for double this price.

Come and see us and we will convince you that we have the best bargains ever offered.

BELLIS CYCLE CO.,

35 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.

of Richmond, charged with counterfeiting; William H. Fuller, of Lafayette, charged Cameras with counterfeiting; George Chirard, of In-See the "Mechanical Plate-Changing" Camera.

cents on up.

Hammocks postal laws: Philip Amick, Idaville, counterfeiting; S. B. Nickum, of Logansport, violation of the postal laws in procuring An endless assortment from 50

Bicycle Sundries lis, violation of the postal laws; Daniel Gor-Sweaters, just in: new, fresh, dependable goods.

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